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WEEKLY PEOPLE



NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1902.

VOL. XII. NO. 14.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE LAST DITCH

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY
NOW CHARGES "CONSPIRACY."

TRYING TO PROVE THAT THE TEXTILE WORKERS RECEIVED FINANCIAL AID FROM INDEPENDENT MILLS—STRIKERS LAUGH AT THE ASSERTION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 27.—Leaders among the striking weavers of Olneyville and manufacturers connected with independent mills in this State were very carefully examined yesterday at the law office of Comstock & Gardner, as to any knowledge they might have concerning financial aid that may have been given the striking weavers by independent mill managers.

The testimony was taken before a master, appointed for the purpose of obtaining depositions from Rhode Island and witnesses to be used in connection with the petition by the American Woolen Company for an injunction in Massachusetts to restrain the leaders of the strike in Fitchburg and Plymouth from hampering the company in its endeavor to get its mills in operation once more on a well-balanced basis.

The inquiry in behalf of the company was conducted by Attorney Sherman L. Whipple of Boston. The action is similar to that taken in this State when a temporary injunction was obtained last week. The purpose of taking the testimony is to have a temporary injunction in Massachusetts made permanent.

During the protracted strike of the weavers against the double-loom system there have been rumors that the workers have received from other manufacturers substantial financial assistance in continuing the fight. It has been alleged that from some source the strike leaders were to receive \$1,000 for each mill brought out on strike, and \$500 per week while the strike in such mills were maintained. This has been denied by the strike leaders, and is by them declared to be unworthy of serious consideration.

Among the manufacturers examined yesterday were Walter A. Gulle of the Earscliffe Mill at Olneyville; James H. Singletor, Treasurer of the Persistence Worsted Mill at Woonsocket; John Simpson and James B. Kirkaldy of the firm of Simpson & Kirkaldy of Woonsocket; F. L. Sayles and William Tinkham of Pascoag.

Some of the witnesses were interviewed after the hearing. They said they were questioned as to the motive of the strike, which, they said, was against double-loom weaving of fancy goods.

One of them when asked if any other mills were doing work on this basis named the Dunn Mills. When he was asked why the weavers struck against it in the American Mills, and not at the Dunn Mill, he replied that the strike had been started in the American and he supposed the strikers deemed it expedient to first dispose of that struggle.

The manufacturers were questioned as to whether the strikers had solicited funds from them to continue the strike in the American Mills and they replied in the negative.

When asked if they knew of other independent manufacturers having been solicited to give funds for this purpose, they replied in the negative. They admitted that they had heard such rumors but had no knowledge that they were based on fact.

One of the witnesses who was asked if certain men formerly connected with the American Woolen Company had given money to aid the strikers, said he had heard gossip of that nature, but as to its correctness he had no knowledge.

The independent manufacturers interviewed after the hearing said they wanted the good will of the weavers, as they are essential to their business, but they had no desire to antagonize the American Woolen Company.

Peter McDermott of the strike committee, who was one of the witnesses summoned, was very much amused at the turn affairs have taken. "This is funny," he said. "After 28 weeks of the strike, during which our expenditures have been very small, the American Woolen Company thinks it has discovered that the independent mills have been contributing to our funds. They have not, as a fact, paid us a cent."

Counsel for the American Woolen Company had nothing to say yesterday concerning the objects of this issuing of a commission from Massachusetts for the taking of testimony in Rhode Island, but representatives of the Textile Union said that Mr. Whipple, the Boston counsel, who is conducting the examination of witnesses, mentioned the word "conspiracy" in connection with the case.

It is said that the complainants are anxious to discover whether Messrs. Gulle & Waterhouse of the Earscliffe Mills and others know anything about contributions to the funds of the strikers. The Earscliffe Mill has been running on three shifts while the strike has been on against the American Woolen Company.

Mr. Waterhouse didn't appear yesterday, but Walter A. Gulle was sum-

mored and was put through a series of questions on the subject. He said after the examination was finished that he knew nothing whatever about any such contributions, that he had no dealings with the strikers and was in no way involved in the matter. In that he agreed with what Mr. McDermott of the union had to say on the same subject. Mr. Gulle said the strikers collected funds from those working in his mill, but he also said they made such collections from workers in American mills not on strike.

The Textile Union of Massachusetts for some reason or other, was not represented by counsel at this hearing, and all the questions that were asked went in without objection. Two members of the local union, however, George Ballard, who was summoned as Secretary, and Peter McDermott, who was summoned as President, both had their counsel, Thomas Curran, with them when they testified. Mr. Curran did not enter a formal appearance in the case, because his clients did not wish to accept the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts courts, and he was not present at any part of the hearing except that in which Messrs. McDermott and Ballard were examined.

The hearing started at 10 o'clock a.m. yesterday, and shortly after 1 o'clock was adjourned until 2:30 o'clock, after which it continued the remainder of the day. Mr. Ballard of the strikers was examined, and the early portion of his examination was with reference to the organization that has been carrying on the strike, its officers, and other information of a similar character.

Mr. Ballard declared that the Textile Union has no President, but its affairs are conducted by an executive committee. He also declared that the strike is not conducted by the Textile Union, but instead is conducted by the weavers, through a strike committee appointed by the weavers.

On the resumption of the examination at 2:30 some more pointed questions were asked, and the attempt was made to show that contributions had been made or that there had been some form of a conspiracy against the American Woolen Company.

Mr. Ballard denied that any contributions had been made by the independent mills.

The examination of Mr. Ballard was quite lengthy, but that of Mr. McDermott lasted only 25 minutes. His replies were so promptly made, and so very much to the point that he was quickly dropped. When questioned as to his visits to other cities when strikes had been inaugurated, he said that he went simply to address the strikers. Asked why he was on the grievance committee of the strikers, he said it was probably because the blacklist would be of no effect against him. He denied any knowledge of an alleged offer of money which had been publicly stated, at a meeting, to have been made.

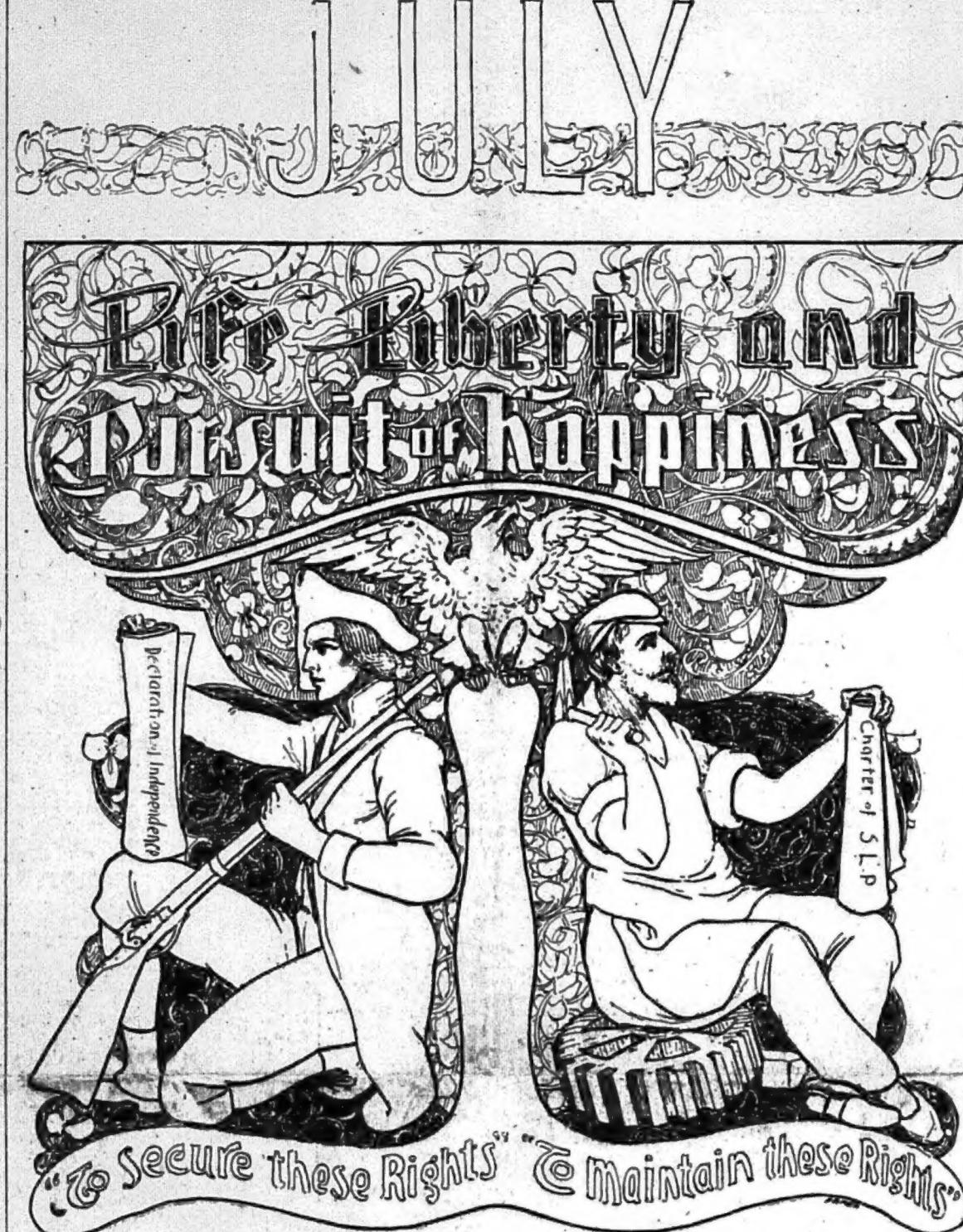
Mr. McDermott told a reporter after the hearing that the company appears to have a greatly exaggerated idea of the amount of money that had been required to maintain the strike. He said it would be surprising to people generally to know how little money was required, owing to the measures taken for the strikers to be self-supporting by working at other mills, in short shifts in some cases, and by finding employment in other lines, from which they earn enough to obtain the necessities of life while the struggle is in progress.

He also said it was apparent that some people have weird notions of the influences which are expressed to keep the weavers on strike, and declared with more vehemence that the only influence is that of universal determination not to work in mills which seek to extend the double-loom system to any work except plain work, white work known as piece dyers and serges.

The story of the corruption of the Minneapolis administration from the Mayor to practically every man on the police force, is an interesting confirmation of the fact that shades in politics count for nothing, that men count for nothing, but that the trouble is basic. The great scandal in Philadelphia, when the Quay ring gave away franchises to those who were able to pay for them, and the corruption in New York, as shown all along the line, from the deposition of Asa Bird Gardner and the subsequent disclosures of the new District Attorney, down to the trial of the latest police captain, conducted every Thursday by the Police Commissioner, have an affinity with the incidents in Minneapolis. All that has occurred bears the indelible blot of capitalism. The corruption and the extortion practiced by those who were formerly accustomed to purchase the right to collect taxes in a Roman province, are small, compared with what a capitalist party can and does do when in office.

The following story is going the rounds of the press: "The Missouri papers are telling this story of Mark Twain's recent visit to the State: A big crowd gathered at a railway station to meet him. A little boy knew that somebody was coming, but he did not know Mark Twain from Bossie Franks. This kid perched himself on top of a freight car, where he could see what happened. The train rolled in and as Mark stepped off the people became excited and shouted, 'Here he is! Here he is!' The kid on the box car thought a great criminal had been caught and shouted, 'Git a rope! Git a rope!' Dr. Clemens laughed till the tears ran out of his eyes."

It shows that we not only teach the young idea how to shoot but also to lynch.



PLATFORM OF SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American Republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty, and of happiness.

With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule. Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated that the people may be kept in bondage. Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and all of the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his facilities, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

STRIKERS AGAINST STRIKERS.

TORONTO, June 25.—Peace reigns again in this city, we are told by the newspapers, because the strike of the street railway employees has been settled. They struck for 18 cents an hour for the first year and 20 cents an hour for the second, and recognition of a grievance committee. The settlement allowed them 18 and 20 cents, and the cars to be cleaned for them in the morning. Each employee can appeal to the general manager in case of discharge, and bring any witness. This is a gain for the men.

The street railway men were badly duped for all that. A. E. Ames, the president of the Board of Trade offered his services before and during the strike as a mediator, even going to far on the morning the strike was declared as to offer \$10,000 to the street railway men's benefit fund if there was no strike. What was the material interest at stake that prompted Mr. Ames' action and his activity during the strike? It was this: there are two factions in control of the Toronto street railway: one is represented by William Mackenzie, who is its president, and the other by George A. Cox, who has the controlling interest at present. It was Mr. Mackenzie's play to let the strike go on, then the stock would go down, and he, owing to his position,

would be able to buy it up, thereby getting full control.

To prevent that, George A. Cox moved forward, as chairman of the Board of Trade, to act as a mediator between the company and its employees, but who in reality is a heavy stockholder of the street railway company is Mr. Cox's son-in-law. They live close together and have a private wire running between their residences. J. W. Flavelle, another stockholder acted with Ames on the Board of Trade committee. Those men attended almost every meeting the men had immediately before and while the strike was on. Statements were made on the street that it was a fight between the stockholders and they were no doubt true. Nevertheless, the men are led to believe that they have won a great victory; also that they are greatly indebted to Mr. Ames and his Board of Trade committee for it. The latter are aided in this belief by Daniel Dilworth, National Secretary of the Street Railway Employees Association, who stated that he never saw such earnest, disinterested (sic) men, and told how they sat up every night helping the street railway employees in their negotiations with the company.

The company attempted to run cars Sunday. As a result there was rioting all over the city. The men who attempted to run the cars were handled roughly and the cars were wrecked. Sunday afternoon 1,400 militia were ordered out to give Toronto working men their first illustrative lesson in the present class struggle. They were issued ten rounds of ball cartridges. George A. Keys and Arthur Davies, the latter a sergeant in the Grenadiers, both members of Local 46, United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters on strike were ordered out. They put on red coats and went to assist in breaking the street car men's strike. At the meeting Monday of the above local, a resolution was passed censuring the Minister of Militia, the Chief of Police, etc. It was pointed out to them that they would be making themselves ridiculous; that the time to act was on election day by voting for the Socialist Labor Party candidates, electing men of the working class to control such offices.

A George White, after saying that he was an good a union man as others, stated that if he was called upon he would go too. Another had the manhood to say that if he was called out he would leave the city. This is the ridiculous, humiliating position which pure and simple trades unionism has got its members into in Toronto, where some who are on strike shoulder guns to shoot their brother members who are on strike, too;—out of existence if necessary.

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IN IRELAND.

The Irishmen of Manchester have resolved at a public meeting in that city to subscribe ten thousand shillings for the Home Rule Parliamentary Fund. Commenting upon this the "Evening Telegraph" of March 22nd, asked: "Why should not the men of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and other Irish cities follow this excellent example?"

We would answer that the workers of these Irish cities refuse to subscribe because they know their men too well, and the Irishmen of Manchester subscribe because they do not know their men well enough, but have to rely for their knowledge of them upon the crooked reports of the Home Rule press.

The Irishmen of Manchester read in the "Weekly Freeman" a three column report of a meeting of the United Irish League, and their hearts throb with pride as they peruse the thrilling periods of the orators for Faith and Fatherland.

Then they subscribe.

The Irish worker in Dublin knows that the "great" meeting was held in a small room, and was attended only by the professional politicians slum landlords, ignorant publicans, and unemployed workers on the hunt for Corporation jobs.

He also knows that of the patriotic orators one was a sweating employer, like Mr. P. White, M. P., who declared that the wages he will pay for a certain class of work "must depend upon the circumstances of the workers," meaning thereby that the more miserable the condition of the persons seeking work, the lower the wages he would force them to accept.

And that another orator—say, Lord Mayor Harrington, tenement house owner, and large shareholder in various slave-driving capitalist concerns—practiced in the capital the landlordism he effected to denounce in the country.

And knowing these things the town worker reads the "patriotic" orations with his tongue in his cheek, and when the U. I. L. collecting boxes come around he dives his hand into his pocket—and keeps it there.

An amusing instance of this fact was to be found in the "Nannetti Testimonial." This was an appeal to the workers of all Ireland on behalf of Mr. Nannetti, M. P., who had distinguished himself as a bootlicker for the middle class politicians. All the Home Rule press devoted to boom his fund, glowing reports of progress appeared in the papers, the trade unions were circularized, but also to no avail; the sum realized was so insignificant that the promoters were ashamed to make the amount known. We recommend (Mr. Nannetti, M. P.) as an encouragement to the Manchester Irish, to publish the amount of his testimonial—"The Workers' Republic," Dublin, Ireland.

PATERSON VIGILANTES.

PATERSON, N. J., June 20.—Under the guise of getting rid of anarchists, the Vigilance Committee here is preparing to make life uncomfortable for all of those who have taken a leading part in the recent strikes. The Vigilance Committee is a mysterious affair. No one seems to know who belongs to it, and it holds its meetings as stealthily as it claims the anarchists hold theirs.

According to the local press, the committee held a meeting yesterday to discuss and adopt preliminary plans.

A list of names of men who are known to have been active in the strikes was submitted, and the chairman of the committee was empowered to communicate with the shop owners and all others in whose employ these men are now or have been requesting them to hereafter refuse employment to such persons. This, it is expected, will be a very effective means of ridding the city of the "strike evil."

The committee is anxious to secure the name of every strike leader in Paterson and it asks the co-operation of all citizens who can furnish information which will tend to prove the utterance of threats or complicity in plots, meeting places where suspicious characters congregate, and the identification of rioters. The "law upholding" committee announces that its members are possessed of courage and determination, but they desire first to give "anarchists" an opportunity to leave the city peacefully and quietly.

Violence will be used to accomplish this, if necessary. The committee has not yet taken advantage of the proposition to have its members sworn in as special policemen or special deputies, but it will do so as soon as the time for the application of its plans has arrived. These numbers will undoubtedly have thugs hired for the purpose.

The United Trades and Labor Council of Paterson has adopted resolutions saying that the blame for the occurrences of Wednesday, June 18, rests "with the employing dyers, who have imported and employed thousands of foreigners, ignorant of the laws and institutions of this Republic."

The resolutions also ask the Mayor to use his influence in removing the militia, "since their presence does not tend to bring about a speedy settlement of the existing troubles, but serves as a disgrace to the city of Paterson."

Corporal Frank McFeeley, of the militiamen assigned to duty at the Bamford mill, in Cliff street, has thrown a bomb into the "law and order" camp by calling the attention of the factory inspector to violations of the law relative to child labor, in a letter to Governor Murphy, in which he requests him to "force the factory inspector of this district to do special guard duty at this kindergarten institution."

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for

THE BEAUMONT OUTRAGE.

THE ASSAILANTS OF FRANK D. LYON ESCAPE PUNISHMENT.

Report of Texas State Committee Shows Collusion Between the City Officials and the Perpetrators of the Dastardly Deed—The Necessity of Working Class Control of the Political Power Again Demonstrated.

To the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party:

The Texas State Executive Committee herewith submits its final report of the F. D. Lyon affair, and ask to have same published in the DAILY and the WEEKLY PEOPLE, together with the financial report of the fund subscribed to so liberally by the members and sympathizers of our Party.

This committee takes it for granted that all are familiar with the facts as presented in the article "Texas Klux Klan Again in Working Order," by our venerable Comrade S. J. Garrison. So we will commence where that article ended. Before that farcical trial before the county judge at Beaumont took place, we entered into an agreement with J. L. Mott, Jr., manager of the Texas Detective and Mercantile Agency, to proceed to Beaumont, and, if possible, to protect Comrade Lyon during the trial, and, if we had foreseen, it would had as it did, to immediately set to work and gather evidence to prosecute these anarchists in the county where the outrage really took place, at Orange. Mr. Mott himself set the price, one hundred dollars, of which amount we paid him fifty dollars in advance, to give him a good start. On December 21, 1901, our Secretary received a letter from Mr. Mott, of which the following is a true copy:

Detective Department,
Texas Detective and Mercantile Agency.
(Formerly San Antonio Detective Agency),
J. L. Mott, Jr., Manager.

Established 1887. San Antonio, Texas,
December 20, 1901.

Hon. Frank Leitner,
Secty State Executive Committee, S.L.P.
San Antonio, Tex.

Dear Sir:
Continuing in the matter of the outrage against Frank D. Lyon, intrusted to this agency for investigation, we beg leave to report:

Our Mr. Mott left San Antonio for Beaumont at 9:15 p.m. Sunday, December 1, 1901. Met Mr. Frank D. Lyon at the depot in Houston early Monday morning and proceeded to Beaumont with him, arriving at about 9 o'clock Monday morning. Mr. Lyon proceeded to his attorney's office, while Mott hastened to place himself in touch with the City Marshal, detective and others who were accused of the crime. As stated in our report from Beaumont, it was reported that two State Rangers were at Beaumont to protect Lyon, but it appears that they did not stop but went on to Orange; you have already been advised of the second assault on Messrs. Lyon and Cohen after they left the Court House; also that our Mr. Mott accompanied by Messrs. Sam McGovern and Tom Buford shadowed Lyon to the train Monday night so as to protect him from further assault, and found that he, Lyon, was escorted to the train by the Sheriff, Bas Laundry, and a deputy. After Lyon left, Mott met Jim Stewart, the City Marshal, and was introduced to Jim Ravelle, the detective, and Will Gray, the County Attorney, and others of that sort. Mott was invited to visit a sporting house kept by a woman named "Dot," and who is known to be the mistress of the City Marshal. At this house the Lyon case was freely discussed and there was no attempt made to deny the offense. The County Attorney remarked that he had prosecuted the "boys" today, meaning Jim Stewart, Jim Ravelle, Harry Langham, E. Fletcher, but that he did not have half so good a case against them for whipping Lyon some nights ago as he had for the whipping given to Lyon and Cohen after the court adjourned. Ravelle spoke freely of the part he had taken in the whole business, and appeared to think that they had seen the last of Lyon. He anticipated another charge at Orange, but said that THEY HAD SUFFICIENT INFLUENCE TO BEAT THE CASE ANY PLACE IN THE STATE (the underscored is done by the State Committee).

We have sent repeated requests to Mott under his last address, and the letters evidently have been forwarded, as they were not returned to our Secretary.

Under these circumstances we are forced to the conclusion that we have been sold out by the detective, J. L. Mott, Jr. The powerful financial and political backing of the criminals who so cowardly whitecapped Comrade Lyon was plainly shown at the last city election at Beaumont. The father of one of that gang, Langham, was elected Mayor, Jim Stewart, the City Marshal, another of the quartette, was RE-ELECTED, and the richest of the lot, Fletcher, elected as Alderman. Thus, the workingmen of Beaumont, organized mostly under the A. F. of H. have given official approval to an outrage committed against their class.

The balance of the Lyon Fund, with the exception of a small sum (see financial statement) has been turned over to the Daily People, as originally announced.

Perhaps the cases have been postponed until the fall term of the Orange County District Court, but we doubt it. Should that be the case, we may need some little money for incidental expenses, therefore, we have kept in our possession above-mentioned amount.

We feel that we have done all in our power, but went up against what the whole working class is up against. The capitalist class, sole possessor of the political power, and using that power against the working class, here and everywhere.

Let's hasten the day of the downfall of that criminal class, the capitalist class.

For the Texas State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party,

FRANK LEITNER,
Secretary.

ACCOUNT

Of the F. D. Lyon Fund by the Texas State Executive Committee.

Receipts—

Received and acknowledged in the Daily and Weekly People \$529 07

Total \$529 07

Expenditures—

Nov. 16. Telegram to Lyon at Houston

55

Governor promised to see the Adjutant General that very night and request of him to send, if possible, some Rangers to attend the trial. One Ranger captain, with two men, were on the same train with Lyon and Mott, but why they went on to Orange instead of stopping over at Beaumont is an unsolved mystery. Perhaps the Sheriff of Beaumont, related to one of Lyon's assailants, assured the captain of the Rangers that he could protect Lyon without any assistance from him. Quien sabe! (Who knows?)

On December 24, 1901, our Secretary received the following letter from Mr. Mott, which of necessity had to be answered in the negative, as we had paid Mr. Mott the balance of the money due him, twenty-five dollars having been forwarded to Beaumont upon telegraphic request on December 6, 1901, and the rest on his return from the field of operations. (See financial report.)

Frank Leitner, City.

Dear Sir:

Am in receipt of a message from Mr. Reddick of Beaumont asking me to send an operative to him at once. The case in view has no connection with the Lyon matter, but I believe that a good operative on the ground can do much to secure additional evidence against the parties we are after, hence, take the liberty to ask you to lend me \$30 for a period of ten days, for without this amount I will be unable to comply with Reddick's request. It is probable that expenses will be forwarded to be as soon as the operative reaches Beaumont, and in that event I will return the money to you at once.

Hoping that you will accommodate me with the amount asked for, and wishing you a merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year, I am.

Faithfully yours,

J. L. Mott, Jr.

Shortly after January 1, 1902, Mr. Mott left for Orange again, but most of his time was spent in Houston (to be nearer to the scene of action, as he said). He wrote to the Secretary of the Committee on February 11, 1902, from Houston, as follows:

Hon. Frank Leitner, San Antonio, Texas.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your communication of the 7th inst. (in which our secretary requested a report as to the state of affairs), I beg leave to say: I am now at Houston, and will probably remain until after the termination of the Lyon case at Orange. Am watching the situation, and will act as soon as the Grand Jury convenes. Mr. Lyon is here, and knows where to find me at any time.

With regards and the assurance that nothing will be left undone to bring the guilty parties to justice, I am

Very truly yours,

J. L. Mott, Jr.

The Grand Jury of Orange county convened on March 20, 1902. On his return from there Mott notified Lyon by telephone that three of his assailants had been indicted (leaving out the biggest fish of the gang, E. Fletcher, the manager of the oil and lumber magnate, Kirby, interests, in Beaumont and Orange). When pressed by Lyon why the latter had been left out, Mott said that he also was indicted, but he would not mention his name over the telephone for fear of being overheard by someone in the office where he was at the time. A week or so after that Mott returned to San Antonio, and when hunted up by our Secretary, corroborated what he had said to Lyon in re the indictments, including Fletcher. He promised, upon request to make a report in writing, but left the city again without doing so. Since then the Committee has lost all track of that man; his local offices had been visited, and to our best knowledge he has not returned or will ever return here. Upon inquiry at Orange we found out that the Grand Jury had adjourned without having returned true bills against Lyon's assailants at that session.

We have sent repeated requests to Mott under his last address, and the letters evidently have been forwarded, as they were not returned to our Secretary.

During all the time those Pinkertons were performing work as conductors, they were also testing every man's honesty. To the credit of the men, be it said, they found but one conductor that had a "rake-off" scheme, as they called it. To explain this fully—the system of collecting fares is somewhat different here than in other places. The conductors carry what they call a "coffee pot." This "coffee pot" has a slot in the top, into which every passenger places his fare. Once the fare is placed in this slot, it requires a machine to extract it.

It seems a certain conductor discovered an invention called a "digger" that went down in this slot and retained some of the fares.

This was all the Pinkerton men wanted. They didn't stop at anything. One of them went to board with the conductor who had the "rake-off" scheme, and, of course, became confidential with friends with him. These two went to work making these machines, in their spare time. The Pinkerton man induced every conductor he possibly could to buy one of these machines. In this way he finally trapped quite a number. Thirteen arrests have already been made and three outsiders, who purchased separate at a large discount, were arrested. All will have to stand trial. It is said that fifty persons could have been arrested on this "rake-off" scheme, but enough arrest have been made to break the strike. This is one of the anarchist schemes the capitalist class uses against the working class, and yet the notorious labor fakirs will continue to lead the rank and file into the ditch of "mutual interests."

Toronto has its share of fakirdom.

The dominant note in the discussions of King Edward's serious illness is the effect it will have on the Stock Exchange and on trade in general. Prices were everywhere depressed, and many of those who figured on extracting gold from the coronation festivities will probably lose everything they have. The King as a commercial chance is of more importance than the King as anything else. His faithful subjects have been gambling on his chances of being crowned, have been betting on him, backing him, or wagering against him as though he were a prizefighter or a contestant of any kind. The news of his sickness was scarcely given out before litigation was threatened over the matter of seats purchased to see the parade, seats to the theatre, over business ventures, etc. The sorrow, and some of it is genuine, is hidden behind the packs of tradesmen and gamblers who are struggling and fighting to pull a few pennies out of the wreck, or to make a few pennies because of it.

For the Texas State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party,

FRANK LEITNER,
Secretary.

ACCOUNT

Of the F. D. Lyon Fund by the Texas State Executive Committee.

Receipts—

Received and acknowledged in the Daily and Weekly People \$529 07

Total \$529 07

Expenditures—

Nov. 16. Telegram to Lyon at Houston

55

TOBIN'S CONVENTION.

IT MEETS IN DETROIT AND ADVANCES CAPITALIST INTERESTS.

Resolution Passed Favoring Tariff Repeal, Booming Shoe Factories Using the "Union" Label, No Matter What Wages Are Paid, and Endorsing Compulsory Arbitration and the National Civic Federation—The Convention Reviewed and Analyzed.

"St. Louis, Mo., June 19, 1902.

"To C. L. Baine, Boot and Shoe Workers Union, Convention Hall, Detroit:

"The necessity for weapons, offensive and defensive, socially, economically and politically, has produced the trade union and the socialist party as instruments of the working class. Our platform and yours show the identity of our interests. Will your body proclaim the relationship to the world by a declaration for political action under the banner of the Socialist Party? Fraternally,

"(Signed) LEON GREENBAUM,

"National Secretary."

"Delegate Pund moved that the telegram be received and filed. Carried."

"Delegate Kearns moved that BEFORE THE CONVENTION ADJOURNED, two hours be devoted to a debate on economic questions. Carried. And this settled the matter, and upon being asked what further action was taken, Delegate Gordon replied that 'the debate on Socialism' had done more good than an endorsement of the Socialist party could have done. I cannot report the proceedings of the last day, except by what statements were made by delegates when asked for same, while as to the proceedings of the first four days, I got them from the Secretary, Baine, when I called for same from time to time at his room in the Griswold House."

"Well, it is really 'a mensley shame' that the shoemakers 'left their honey' that way 'out in the rain.'

"After the above declaration of love made by the 'Socialist Party' by subscribing in the above manner to a platform and principles above quoted from the printed proceedings of the convention of the B. & S. W. U., the B. & S. W. U. should have been more considerate of the affection bestowed upon it by the Socialist Party. But, although the S. P. is banking after publicity for its desired engagement by an open declaration for political action by the B. & S. W. U. under the banner of the S. P., the shoemakers preferred to declare 'relationship' to the more powerful factions of the capitalist party by a declaration for political action, by appeals to the outspoken capitalist senators, congressmen, etc., and its former crawling endorsement of the, to them, seemingly unknown actions of the B. & S. W. U.'s convention, forces the S. P. to accept this kick at its insignificance, and forces it to acknowledge that it endorses, nevertheless, the abuse heaped upon one half of the officers.

"Mr. Allen of Haverhill, who gave me the information, explained that they could not push the whole thing through all at once, because of not caring to arouse suspicion against themselves. (Who he meant by 'we,' and what suspicion they did not care to arouse, he did not say; but having been introduced to him on the previous night by Mr. Gordon, as a 'Socialist,' it is likely that 'the Socialists,' of whom about fifteen attended the convention, were meant.)

"But other things which passed, or which did not pass, show, positively, what kind of organization the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is. Surely, it was a convention of 'workers,' who 'work' everything possible out of the Boot and Shoe industry. This convention is another indication that deeds and action, not merely words and phrases, must become the standard by which men are judged.

"Consistency: Thou seemest to have become one of the lost arts; and, decency, one begins to wonder whether you ever existed in reality, are thoughts that of necessity strike a person's mind when he notices how unscrupulous such people act.

"The main action taken by the convention is as follows: The 'Union Label' will be issued "to any and all factories under existing scale of wages at time application is made" for same. The Legislature of the several states shall be requested to enact legislation that will grant to the Board of Arbitration the same powers to issue subpoenas to administer oaths in all cases before said Board, to call for and examine all books, papers, OR OTHER MATTER THAT MAY BE PERTINENT TO THE CASE UNDER CONSIDERATION, AS IS NOW GIVEN TO THE SUPREME COURT OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND AUTHORITY TO ENFORCE THE SAME."

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THE ECONOMIC SITUATION.

A REVIEW OF MODERN CAPITALIST CONDITIONS AND TENDENCIES IN THIS COUNTRY.

Except in times of crisis there is no subject, perhaps, in which most of the people working for wages manifest so little interest as the "General Economic Situation." Even concerning the actual conditions and prospects in their respective trades they are, as a rule, ill-informed if informed at all, and know but little of the underlying causes which affect their special "labor market."

There is, of course, a reason for this, as there is for everything. And it obviously lies in the wage system itself. So long as the victims of that system do not see their way out of it; so long as they accept it as a finality, they must naturally care little for causes over which they have no control, however much they may care for the consequent effects upon their own individual beings. Against these effects they may "protest" and occasionally rebel when beyond endurance; all to no purpose, since their helplessness increases with the growing power of the very causes that they care not to know and cannot therefore remove.

To such as are still in that state of blind ignorance the only "economic" question is the "practical" one, whether they, individually, will have "work" to-morrow; and the only reply worth their making in the brief one "Yes," or "No." In the political status comes the capitalist mouthpiece and somewhat extends their "vision" beyond the "practical" to-morrow; shows them the Democratic or Republican hell into which they must fall, and inversely the Republican or Democratic paradise into which they will rise, according to the vote they may cast on election day. Upon matters of such pure fancy they naturally divide; they vote according to the vision that has impressed itself upon their disturbed sense, forget all about it and remain anyhow in the practical hell of wage slavery.

Not so, however, with the smaller but steadily growing body of wage-workers, who, thoroughly "class-conscious," do not accept as a finality that mental helplessness of their class upon which alone depends the duration of its economic impotence. They WILL have light; they want the facts, ever so repelling to the untrained comprehension by the abstract nature of their arithmetic expression; for they understand that every economic fact has a meaning in the development of that capitalist inferno in which they must live and suffer until their blind fellows can be made to see. And they know, moreover, that upon themselves alone, as pioneers of emancipation, now devolves this hard work, this difficult task of eye-opening and mind-stirring.

Realizing as they do the inevitability of the class struggle in any society divided into privileged and dependent classes; perceiving clearly that the "natural relation" under capitalism constitutes a permanent and irrepressible state of warfare between the possessors and dispossessed, they understand also that to warfare the first rule is to be well informed on the positions and movements of the enemy, not only on the battle field, but in the whole course of its operations. To supply them with this information is one of the chief functions of THE PEOPLE. A large space is therefore given daily in its columns to the recording of occurrences in the capitalist world. This may usefully be supplemented from time to time by a general view of the "Economic Situation," enabling the reader to measure the distances covered, to observe the direction of the movement, to conceive the magnitude of the forces in motion, and to form an intelligent opinion of possibilities and probabilities for a future more distant than he could otherwise venture to explore.

Let it be stated, at the outset, that from the capitalist viewpoint the present prosperity is unexampled, the business sky practically cloudless and the speculative prospect brighter even than the test greenest.

But in that masterly picture of capitalist happiness must be noted also the neutral tint and dark shadows in the background, which, by the rules of chiaroscuro admirably set off its bright colors. According to the highest authorities in "business economics" the working-class should fully appreciate its present conditions and enjoy them to the possible utmost. At no time in the future can it expect to be better employed or better paid. As to the middle class, it stands fairly on its puny legs, owing to the rise of prices, a good portion of which is allowed to fall in its narrow pockets; hence fewer failures than had been recorded for a long time.

Having summed up to begin with, we may pass to details.

Calculated at its value on the last market—that is, at the prices paid for the various commodities by those who consume or use them—the total annual production of the United States is now well above the apparently enormous sum of twenty billions of dollars (\$20,000,000,000). Of this vast amount of wealth the wage workers, who produced about nine-tenths of it, received less than one-half. If proper deduction be made of the sum they must pay back, as rent, to the capitalist class for the two feet square which each of them occupies on its place. Another quarter may be set down as the share of the farming and commercial middle classes; leaving one-half—or ten thousand millions—in the

trustification already effected and pre-cede further consolidation, are simply, of necessity, the direct or indirect, conscious or unconscious, instruments of the indissolubly Morganized plutocratic interests. This is important; its perfect comprehension is essential to a clear view of the present economic situation. Let us illustrate it with a few figures.

From the carefully prepared compilations of the "Journal of Commerce" it appears that, from 1890 to 1901, both years inclusive, the capitalizations of consolidated corporations aggregated 6,474 millions of dollars. Yet, "in the process of amalgamating these pre-existing corporations, the amount of bona fide new capital thrown into the mergers did not exceed 300 millions." In other words their aggregate means of carrying on their operations including plants, stocks of materials and merchandise, credits, cash on hand, etc.—were already such before their amalgamation, that they did not require an addition of more than 300 millions to their capital in order to reach the highest possible degree of industrial development and commercial power contemplated by the amalgamators. Observe that the amount of "water" in the capitalization is not here to be considered at all. The essential point, the only point of interest in the present calculation, is that in the twelve years in question, trustification absorbed only 300 millions from the "savings" of the plutocracy. That is, to be sure, a very small sum as compared with the investments in other enterprises; many of which, however—such as railroads—are actual trusts, or monopolies, from their very foundation. Its comparative insignificance cannot be exactly stated for the period covered by the "Journal of Commerce," because the census returns of 1900 are not yet available, and will anyhow be incomplete for this purpose. But an idea of what may be formed from further data supplied by the same capitalist organ. Taking together the year 1901 and the first five months of 1902, the new companies formed with a capital of one million and upwards in the four States of New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maine, aggregated a sum of nearly 2,000 millions. Observe that this figure includes only one of the New England States, none of the Western, Southern and Pacific States, and excludes also Pennsylvania.

From the above facts and comments the reader may already conceive the nature and intensity of the momentum imparted to American capitalism by the new conditions of its technical, financial and administrative machinery, naturally supplemented by the cheapening of its labor. It goes without saying that all the new enterprises are started on this new plane, and need not sacrifice any portion of their means by casting into the melting pot or sending to the junk shop any portion of costly machinery, valuable a few years ago, now antiquated and worthless. The result is a prodigious activity in the steel works and machine shop, without, however, a corresponding increase of labor employment in their fundamental branches of industry, when not only old machinery but skilled labor was first discarded. So great is the domestic demand for their products, that, far from invading the foreign markets, the steel magnates of America are now inviting to their hospitable shores the foreign pig iron and deplored, no doubt, the lack of elasticity in the customs tariff. (Of the "declining exports" bugaboo we shall have occasion to speak later on.) According to the Pittsburgh Gazette of June 20, "the steel rail business that has been placed for 1903 delivery transcends all previous records. The United States Steel Corporation alone has booked orders for between 500,000 and 600,000 tons." * * * Its Illinois mills are practically sold out for 1903. This is an extraordinary condition of things. * * * The demand for railroad equipment was never before so heavy as it is today. Similar reports, still more significant in certain respects, come from such typical works in electrical machinery as the Westinghouse of Pittsburgh and the Edison of Schenectady. Manifestly American capitalism will soon be well enough prepared for war to impose peace on its own Morganic terms.

Observe that miracle workers of the Morgan type do not use their wand recklessly. Moses-like, they don't strike a rock from which no water is likely to flow. Our man fully realized that before undertaking in earnest the invasion of the European markets the American industries must undergo a process of financial consolidation and productive development which will require a number of years to accomplish its object. We doubt, in fact, that he ever contemplated the possibility of such an international competition as the invasion in question would necessarily involve. We would rather believe that, fully conscious of the international solidarity of finance, his aim is simply to bring about an international consolidation. In this opinion—which we always entertained, because it is the only one that is justified by the ascertained laws of capitalist evolution—we are confirmed by all his known schemes and acts since the trustification of the steel industry. Nothing indeed can be more significant in this respect than his marked success in the extraordinary enterprise of uniting under the same financial flag maritime companies of the English, German, Dutch and American nationalities.

Of course, the old precept of international politics, that in order to have peace one must prepare for war, applies under capitalism with still greater force than it did under feudalism. The Morgan school never lost sight of it. With all the power of government at its command, it keeps up a high tariff wall to "protect" its domestic markets, demands a subsidy for its commercial marine, and "patriotically" insists upon the building up of a formidable navy. At the same time its activity in the industrial field is intense and ceaseless. On the surface little else appears of it than the combination and trustification of those powerful agencies of production and transportation which have already reached the point where their consolidation is not only possible but necessary. And this, by the way, requires a comparatively insignificant outlay. But under the surface its unperceived action is infinitely greater. There—seemingly independent of its control, and assuming a temporary form of division which is dishonestly or stupidly heralded by its journalistic mouthpieces as an obvious symptom of competition revival—actually takes place the further industrial expansion of the United States, the further development of its natural resources, the opening of new fields above and below ground, and the closer weaving of our vast network of communication and transportation over large areas or in populous districts heretofore insufficiently provided. And there, of course, flows the bulk of the "savings" of that idle plutocracy that swears by Morgan and whose multiple agents in this work of infinite variety, in this creative work which must supplement the

THE FUTURE 18th MARCH.

The bourgeoisie has and can only have national celebrations. Socialism is the only organization—excepting Christianity—which holds international celebrations—those of the First of May and the Eighteenth of March. Socialists of both hemispheres celebrate the 18th of March, because for the first time in history the working class, allied with bourgeois revolutionists, captured political power, and because the Commune is the augury of future victory.

The Bourgeoisie of Europe and America, who—because they are now reaping the profits of this war of extermination—have applauded the massacres of bloody week, recognizing that the revolution of the 18th of March had threatened their privileges. Thiers and the bourgeoisie of Versailles showed then how to drown in blood the claims of the workers. For a long time the capitalists believed that with the Commune had closed for all time the history of Socialism. The defeat of the Commune—like that of Spartacus of old—seemed to prove the impossibility of the successful revolt of the slaves of capital. How could a working-class revolution be believed in after the experiences of the 18th of March? The commune had possession of Paris, of the Bank of France, of the record of the public debt, munitions of war, and a heroic army, and it had for an adversary, a government dishonored by the capitulation of Paris, and yet it was conquered without the capitalist order or public credit being greatly disturbed. Let us then carry on our thefts in peace, said the capitalist, and rely on the police and the army to checkmate Socialism. It is indeed true that the Commune had the means of combat, that it would be perhaps difficult to get together again. But the insurrection of the 18th March was not and could not be a social revolution. It was an explosion of the patriotic sentiment, which at that time was incarnate in the revolutionary proletariat. The victory of Bismarck over France opened a new era of revolution for France and Europe. It is to the great honor of the men who threw themselves into the movement and have imbued it with a Socialist character. The hour of a Socialist Revolution had not struck on the 18th March, 1871.

The Socialist Party did not exist in Europe. The International had scarcely begun its work and its Parisian representatives were reactionaries. It was composed of disciples of Proudhon and Mutualists who in the International Congress constituted themselves defenders of the eternal principles of private property. One could count them hardly any communists such as Varlin and Malon.

From the above facts and comments the reader may already conceive the nature and intensity of the momentum imparted to American capitalism by the new conditions of its technical, financial and administrative machinery, naturally supplemented by the cheapening of its labor. It goes without saying that all the new enterprises are started on this new plane, and need not sacrifice any portion of their means by casting into the melting pot or sending to the junk shop any portion of costly machinery, valuable a few years ago, now antiquated and worthless. The result is a prodigious activity in the steel works and machine shop, without, however, a corresponding increase of labor employment in their fundamental branches of industry, when not only old machinery but skilled labor was first discarded. So great is the domestic demand for their products, that, far from invading the foreign markets, the steel magnates of America are now inviting to their hospitable shores the foreign pig iron and deplored, no doubt, the lack of elasticity in the customs tariff. (Of the "declining exports" bugaboo we shall have occasion to speak later on.)

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Then war to the workingmen of two continents! Yes, who knows? There are times in the life of nations—times of stupendous crises—when Human Progress, provoked beyond endurance, suddenly takes a long step that shakes the earth. Mighty despots then crumble into dust under the weight of their own infamy.

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PAUL LAFARGUE.

NEW COAL BARON.

Powderly the Figurehead of "Co-operative" Company.

They have an imposing charter on the wall of the office of the "Black Diamond Anthracite Coal Company," or, as it is known in other words: "The People's Co-operative Coal Company."

The presiding genius of the outfit is Terry Powderly, condemned labor scat, political graftor, and all-round sponger on the working class. From the time he was in the K. of L., and was elected Mayor of Scranton on the strength of it, he has had a strong inclination to get into the operating business. The good things that came when he was appointed Commissioner of Immigration—from which position he was kicked out—kept him off for a while. But he now needs the money, so he is a full sized coal baron, that is, as far as his charters go.

They can show you many imposing maps and charts in the office, but the name of the great fakir overshadows all.

This is from a prospectus they are getting out by the thousand:

The present situation has conclusively demonstrated the immediate and urgent need of a greater hard coal production. The smoke-laden condition of New York City, so soon after the commencement of the strike, certainly affords sufficient proof of the scarcity of Anthracite Coal as well as the all important fact that the demand now equals, if it does not exceed the supply.

THIS COMPANY OWNS ONE OF THE RICHEST HARD COAL PROPERTIES located in the heart of the great coal fields of Pennsylvania, in Schuylkill County, near Pottsville, immediately surrounded by Reading and Lehigh Valley coal land. IT HAS NO ROYALTIES TO PAY ANY ONE.

The Pennsylvania State Geological Survey and tests by prominent coal experts show that there are OVER 10,000,000 TONS OF HIGH GRADE RED ASH COAL ON THE COMPANY'S PROPERTY.

The entire issue of stock could have been underwritten or the property sold at a high figure, but it is the object of MR. T. V. POWDERLY, the well-known labor leader and United States Commissioner-General of Immigration, to present to the public for the first time in history an Anthracite Coal Company that is strictly A PEOPLE'S CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, in which the people themselves would at least have an opportunity to share in the PROFITS now going entirely into the pockets of the Coal Trust.

The Socialistic Party did not exist in Europe. The International had scarcely begun its work and its Parisian representatives were reactionaries. It was composed of disciples of Proudhon and Mutualists who in the International Congress constituted themselves defenders of the eternal principles of private property. One could count them hardly any communists such as Varlin and Malon.

The working class of France was too much absorbed by the political fight against the Empire to interest itself about Socialism. It had forgotten that it had sacrificed its own interests in order to devote itself to those of the Republican bourgeoisie; it had no working class leaders; it was proud of placing itself behind the bourgeoisie leaders.

The working class did not count as a political force. When we were at the head of the Revolution of the 18th of March, workingmen such as Varlin, Malon, Avrial, Franckel, just as much unknown as the revolutionary Socialists Fridon and Vaillant, the country which had been discovered by the turn of the movement was taking, was quite stupefied. Paris up to that time in revolt had made a revolution for France, but the 18th March announced itself at first as a Socialist Revolution, seeking only.

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The head of one of the largest financial syndicates in New York, states that THIS Company owns the RICHEST UNDEVELOPED COAL FIELD in the entire state of Pennsylvania. The coal is there and nothing remains but to mine and ship it. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad crosses the property.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1888.....	2,068
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1896.....	38,564
In 1900.....	34,191



Truth, in design, as in morals, is primarily a matter of right relations rather than of bald and isolated facts.

GUY KIRKHAM.

THE STEEL TRUST'S WAGE INCREASE.

The announcement of the Steel Trust that it will raise the wages of 100,000 of its employees ten per cent is like the gifts of the Greeks—to be taken with caution. No doubt the raise will be made and the pay roll will be increased \$4,000,000 yearly, if the Steel Trust's officials are to be believed; but that is not all that there is to the matter.

Experience has shown that in the steel and iron industry wages are rarely advanced unless production is also advanced; the latter to a greater degree than the former. Under the stimulus of the increased wages paid new records are made in output, records that show that the tonnage of iron and steel produced is increased from month to month. Side by side with this increase of output there goes also an increased death rate. Mill accidents and fatalities increase. Hospitals are endowed and sick and death benefit schemes are promoted by the steel corporations.

The representatives of foreign consultees are continually presenting claims of the heirs of the killed, and prosecuting those of the injured, men of alien birth.

Experience has shown that increased wages are also given when there is an increased agitation among the iron and steel workers that is actually likely to prove unbeneficial to capitalist interests. For some time past the furnace men have been demanding a reduction of hours from 12 to 8 a day. They partly base this demand upon the fact that the eight-hour day is the one in vogue in England, this country's greatest iron and steel competitor. It is more than co-incident that the men most benefited by the increase are the furnace men. It is cheaper to advance wages ten per cent and then make it up by increased production, than it is to reduce the working hours 33 1/3 per cent.

The capitalist class is not a philanthropic class. When it gives a ten per cent increase it expects and generally gets a little more in return.

This is shown in general in the greater cost of living as compared with the relatively low increase of wages in the past five years.

Beware, therefore, not only of the gifts of the Greeks, but also of those of the capitalists.

ANOTHER FALLACY EXPLÖDÉ.

The strikes of the various employees of the Chicago packers throw a powerful searchlight upon an old and hoary capitalist teaching, to the effect that the prosperity of the employee is always measured by that of his employer. Surely, no one will deny that the Chicago packers, especially those interested in the Billion Dollar Beef Trust, have not had a prosperous time! Dun's index number of prices of commodities shows that between July, 1897, and April 1st, 1902, the price of meat increased 30.18 per cent. It is not known how much the wages of the employees of the packing houses increased during the same time. The lack of figures on that point, when taken together with the present strike, would indicate that no increase had been granted. In fact, the continual introduction of women workers in the stock yards leads one to believe that wages instead of going up have gone down, for such is generally the case when women take the place of men.

The announcement that these strikes are but the beginning of serious industrial disturbances in the packing industry, and that a gigantic struggle between the packers and the labor organizations is imminent, does not help the beautiful teachings of capitalism any. If capitalism is so foolish as to teach ideas that are not substantiated by facts and then

twits those who do, as demagogues and falsifiers, the blame is on capitalism. It should take care to make statement and fact conform.

IDIOTIC YELLOW JOURNALISM.

The idiotic yellow Journal takes credit to itself for having driven the beef trust to the wall, causing it to form a billion dollar corporation, thus making it, in law, what it was in fact! This, undoubtedly, is another "victory" for yellow journalism!

How great a victory this is will be appreciated by the retail butchers, who have proceeded against the Beef Trust on the ground that it is an "illegal combination acting in restraint of trade." When the corporation that succeeds the Beef Trust tightens the rope of high prices around their necks and swings them from the scaffold of legal monopoly, the poor fellows, as they dangle in the air, will wonder, with their last few gasps of breath, where that great "victory" comes in?

When the workingman goes to buy meat and finds that its price is gradually getting higher, while the pleasure of denouncing the Beef Trust as an "outrageous and illegal monopoly, organized for the purpose of thriving on starvation," has been taken from him through its legal incorporation, he, too, will then wonder where that great "victory" comes in?

When the workingman goes to buy meat and finds that its price is gradually getting higher, while the pleasure of denouncing the Beef Trust as an "outrageous and illegal monopoly, organized for the purpose of thriving on starvation," has been taken from him through its legal incorporation, he, too, will then wonder where that great "victory" comes in?

Again, when, through "the economies effected by consolidation," the workingmen, now employed by the various separate concerns forming the combine, find themselves without jobs and with reduced wages, they, too, will then wonder where that great "victory" comes in?

Finally, they will conclude, let us hope, that there is no "victory" coming for them. That if there has been any victory it belongs to the idiotic yellow Journal, who, with the cunning often characteristic of the mentally deficient, has used its dupes to forward its own interests. The "victory" is the increased circulation which the yellow Journal builds up by such fraudulent means.

THE RETAIL BUTCHERS COMBINE.

The helplessness of the middle class in its fight against concentrated capital, or "the trust," is well illustrated in the formation of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Co. This is a \$750,000 corporation of retail butchers that is organized to fight the western packers. It is said that if the company proves "a successful venture it will put an end to the Beef Trust, so far as the vicinity of New York is concerned." Think of \$750,000 putting an end to one billion dollars! Think of these retailers with just enough capital to build an abattoir, controlling the cattle market, the transportation lines, interstate commerce law, and the numerous other trust adjuncts and putting the Beef Trust "down and out." It is to laugh!

But this is not all. The stock of the Dressed Meat Co. will be sold, with due precautions, in the open market. Already the retailers are haunted by the fact that the Trust may thus be able to buy them out. A \$750,000 corporation, after a severe struggle with a powerful billion dollar trust, in which its ability to withstand competition is demonstrated to be nil and in which its stock is consequently greatly depreciated, is generally inclined to sell stock to its conquering rival, at much, very much, below par.

Finally, we see these retailers driven into combination: the very thing against which they protested and rebelled. They are meeting concentration with concentration. And yet, the poor stupid middle class cannot read its own economic doom!

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE TRUSTS.

The Democrats have declared that the remedy for trusts is the placing of trust-made products on the free list.

There is nothing new about this remedy. It is the old free-trade policy adapted to new conditions. And, as such, it is based upon the old free-trade theory that in the country where there is competition from abroad there can be no trusts or monopolies. This is fallacious. England is a free-trade country, and yet it is not without trusts and monopolies. The competition which the free entry of products develops in England, far from destroying concentration, is hastening it. Especially is this true since the competitive triumph of the so-called American commercial invasion in Great Britain.

Since that invasion, consolidation, on the American plan, has been frequent and is occurring from day to day. The old, loose form of amalgamation and combination, which preserved each concern distinct and intact, is being given up. Morgan and his financial methods have been adopted and applied, as the formation of the Ship Trust and its rival shows. The tariff policy of Great Britain is changing in favor of the Empire and its colonies. Competition is giving place to concentration, industrially and politically, and it is likely to do more so as times advance.

Concentration and trusts are but beginning to develop. They are growing

all over the world and have become necessary to capitalist existence. An international competition without them is a capitalist impossibility; so that were free-trade to prevail, trusts would be necessary to capitalist success. Thus the tendencies toward concentration and trusts, observable under free-trade conditions, and the impossibilities of international competition without trusts, even under free-trade, make the Democratic remedy no remedy at all.

There is but one remedy for the trust: Make it social property.

A DOUBLED-EDGED ARGUMENT.

The two old parties of capitalism are bound to thrust dead issues upon the members of the working class in order to keep them divided at the ballot box. The Republican State Conventions of Indiana and Ohio have renewed their allegiance to protection. They have depicted the "prosperity" attending its enforcement, and prophesied the dreadful times that would follow its repeal. They have declared protection to be in the interests of the "wage-workers," or the working class, and believe themselves entitled, accordingly, to their votes. The attitude of the Republicans will, no doubt, cause the Democrats to declare in favor of tariff reform or free trade.

There are, in fact, already many symptoms that that course will be pursued. The Democratic press have inveigled against the beef and other trusts and demanded a repeal of the tariff on their products. The Democratic arguments in Congress on the Ship Subsidy Bill are bursting with free trade material. One of these arguments, delivered by Latimer, of South Carolina, is, to use the slang of the street, a "beaut," for, like a double-edged sword, it cuts both ways and rips up protection and free trade fallacy alike. The argument is directed against the "cheap foreign labor" bugaboo, and is as follows:

"Mr. Mulhall, the famous statistician, gives us in one of his recent books the gross earnings per capita of labor, and he shows that in England they are twenty per cent less than in the United States, although about 33 per cent greater than in some European countries. . . . The total average value of a year's production in the United States is about \$6,000 to each laborer as against \$4,106.70 in Great Britain and \$2,948 in Germany. The differences between the wages paid and the production of the average laborer in the United States is about \$1,535.76 as against \$588.06 in Great Britain and \$388.80 in Germany. It will thus be seen that while the American laborer receives higher wages than the laborers of foreign countries the output from his labor more than doubles that of the English and trebles that of the German laborer." Thus, we are told, "well paid labor is the cheapest in a baseball game or of a race."

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front page, pictures, a page and a half;

surprise 1 page; rehash of the news of

the previous evening 1 page; the whole

was put in elephantine type so as to

take up space. It could easily have

been placed in three columns, and

would have been much easier read.

The pictures were gems, and included

a half page picture of the King being

attended by his physicians. This, of

course, was drawn from "accurate cable

descriptions." Another half page was

devoted to Buckingham Palace and still

another to the Prince of Wales and

family. Both of these have seen pre-

vious service.

A REPORT FROM GERMANY

A report from Germany states that the "socialist" Edward Bernstein advocates a general strike as a means of securing a system of direct election to the Prussian Diet. This report is the cause of much wonderment here.

Class-conscious Socialists are asking themselves "has Bernstein some diabolical scheme up his sleeve?" Is he going to conduct a strike such as Vandervelde conducted in Belgium, create a lot of rumpus, win nothing of advantage to the working class, and get considerable advertisement for himself, all of which will come in handy later on, should he conclude to inflict himself on this country as a lecturer? Or is he going to use the general strike to secure his re-election to the Reichstag, as Branting did the Swedish general strike to secure his re-election to the Ragsdigt?

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WORKINGMEN!

The only issue is to get that "difference between the wages and the production of the average laborer," whether American or European. In other words the only issue is the issue of Capitalism vs. Socialism. There is none other.

Political and Economic.

Says "The Coast Seamen's Journal," under the heading "What's What."

"Even the dullest at a joke cannot fail to see humor in the sardonic variety in the claim of the corporation lawyer to represent the corporation-serv."

True. And even the dullest at a joke cannot fail to see the humor of the sardonic variety in the claim of a capitalist legislator like Hanna to represent the working class, even when that claim is backed by W. Macarthur, Editor of "The Coast Seamen's Journal." That's what's really what.

"The Metal Polishers' Journal" says: "He who knows nothing is confident in everything." That accounts for the Journal's cock-sure tones.

The Republican, Democratic and Eratic press is hot on the trail of Oxnard, the successful Sugar Trust lobbley. "The Times," which has run away from as many issues as any other paper, calls Oxnard the meanest man in America. Why? He exemplifies perfectly the Republican theory of exclusion, both as represented in its tariff policy and its system of finance. The Democrats, for the sake of the small traders and minor money skimmers, have advocated a sort of "liberal" Sabbath in these matters, or else the complete elimination of all bounds. The Republican policy won, and Oxnard is its chief protector. Though others be misled by sentiment, and be induced to give aid and comfort to Cuba, Oxnard, swearing by the McKinley Bill,

the basis on which is built the present administration—and the Dingley Bill—which has materially aided the administration—refuses to bate one jot of his pound of flesh, and will have every dollar that is coming to him from the particular system of capitalist government that he and his fellows have been able to institute. Roosevelt may rave and roar, and Mr. Oxnard is carrying out in all their glory and purity the principles of the G. O. P.

Bishop Quigley, of Buffalo, is going to combat Socialism. He believes Christian principles must be applied to the settlement of social questions. The Bishop should first apply his principles to his own paper, "The Catholic Union and Times," which confounds Socialism with Anarchy and otherwise maligas and misrepresents Socialism. The application of principles, like charity, begins at home.

THE SUN SAYS:

"Mr. Cleveland likewise has reason to remember the Hon. Richard Olney with grateful emotion. For it was Mr. Olney who suggested, or inspired, or managed for him the two most creditable performances of his two terms in the White House; namely, the spirited and effective assertion of Federal authority against riotous interference by lawless men with the due process of the laws of the United States in the second city of this nation; and, secondly, the courageous notification to Great Britain that the Monroe Doctrine was in force and would be enforced with respect to the Venezuelan controversy."

The thug of the newspaper world is evidently after blood again, even though "Big 6" has declared that it is whiter than the driven snow.

The resources of the enterprising newspaper are countless. All the papers which carry illustrations have gotten in all sorts of appropriate pictures, most of them from such publications as "The Illustrated London News," "The Sketch," etc., and were prepared to spring them on the public as Coronation pictures, taken by a viewless photography, or something of that sort. The King was struck, but the pictures could not be allowed to grow cold, so we have been showered with them as pictures of the King in the various attitudes and in various suits of clothes. The only thing that was lost was the cable dispatches written by youths with foreheads as high and full as a Grenoble walnut. But these may go later as the story of a baseball game or of a race.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

As to the S. T. & L. A.

First—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. on the subject of the economic organization of Labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless?

Second—What is the present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades organization?

Third—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple organizations?

Fourth—Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations?

Fifth—Does the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what way?

[The Roman figure over each letter indicates the numerical order in which the letter was received since the debate started under the Curran system. The Curran letter inaugurating that system is numbered Letter I.]

Notice is hereby given that, with the issue of the DAILY of the last Monday in August, the 25th, and of the WEEKLY of August 30th, these columns will be closed to this debate, and will remain closed until after election, the space being needed for campaign matters. After election, if so desired, the debate can be resumed.—ED. THE PEOPLE.

XXXIX.

Section 1. The Socialist Labor Party should hold that, at the present time, in this country, a class-conscious economic organization of labor is needed.

Reasons: Careful study and seven years' activity in the labor movement has convinced me that class-consciously or unclosely, workingmen and capitalists recognize that by association and combination better results than otherwise can be accomplished; in fact economic conditions, coupled with the iron law of material interest, or self-preservation, compel them to do. Close reading of THE PEOPLE and a review of the labor movement in this country show that when one form of economic organization is smashed, disbanded, or discarded another springs into place. So obvious is this that one sees employers interested in the organizations of their employees. John Wanamaker is very much interested in his employees organization; likewise all the large firms throughout the land, while Mark Hanna finds it easier to control workingmen through the Civic Federation and labor fakirs than by crushing their organization, as he did years ago. Therefore, I hold that economic organization of labor is not only needed, but a logical sequence of capitalist development and oppression.

Question 2. The present attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple trades organization is that of uncompromising hostility towards those that are fakir lead; that of a ruthless critic towards the trades aristocracy, and that of sympathy towards those who are honestly, though ignorantly, groping in the darkness of pure and simpledom.

Question 3. The attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple trades unions should be the same as at present, and great care should be taken between fakir-lead organizations and those who are ignorant of economic conditions and the class struggle. We must reach workingmen, using arguments, not merely sarcastic criticism in so doing.

Reasons: The philosophy of Socialist teachers, that as labor produces all wealth, the laborer is entitled to the full product of his toil, whereas the philosophy of the pure and simple trades union is that the capitalist is entitled to his share and is a necessary adjunct to the welfare of the working class. This condition necessitates hostility.

The pure and simple organizations deny that class-conscious political action is essential to the emancipation of the working class, while the socialist hold it to be a necessity; thus necessitating further hostility, but the fact that the rank and file of the pure and simple are workingmen, honest, ignorant of the class struggle and misled, requires persistent and energetic effort of the socialist in educating them. The fallacious philosophy of pure and simple dom, is the cause of slick glib-tongued ignoramus called "labor leaders," misery, starvation, and even death of large numbers of the working class, who are led to fight against capitalist bullets, to go out on useless strikes, and starve amid plenty; and the working class looking upon these organizations with their "boycott," "strike" and "lately acquired" capitalist ballot "a la Frisco, Cal., Bridgeport, Conn., etc." give up in despair and become easy submissive prey for the capitalist class.

Question 4. Yes!

Reasons: The S. L. P., is but the political wing of the Socialist movement, but is not sufficient because it cannot reach workingmen in their shop battles and regulate time, wages, etc. As the Socialist movement with its educational work must cover both the economic and political field, and these shop battles being the embryonic point of resistance between capitalist and workers, it is obvious that to reach them, and turn resistance into an intelligent revolutionary channel an organization such as the S. T. & L. A. becomes necessary, a logical sequence of the recognition of the class struggle. The class struggle is a concrete fact. Class-consciousness is acquired knowledge based on the recognition of the class struggle. Thus an economic organization to intelligently fight capitalism must recognize the class struggle. Doing this, naturally, develops class-consciousness, which in turn will crystallize into political activity.

The accepted principles of material interests show us that the road to Socialism is through the labor field, and along the lines of resistance to the capitalist class, the pure and simple being on that line, they must necessarily be attacked, but the working class will resist if it is only to stop or merely decrease the degree of encroachment of the capitalist class, or to organize to resist the tyranny of shop and factory rules, etc. To attack their form of organization, without offering them something better, would be like pulling a man off a leaky barge into the deep sea. All scientific socialists agree that pure and simple must be overthrown, but some will argue "let the ship leak and sink," others, "bore from within; stay aboard and try plug up the leak." For my part, I prefer to act as we acted on the political field, set up a ship on the proper basis and show the workers in time of storm i. e. "capitalist crisis," how much better we can sail. Of course I know that the present capitalist prosperity following the conquest of world's markets, via Spanish-American-Filipino wars, and China's "open door," has retarded the growth of the Socialist Movement in general and the Alliance in particular. This is the fact that discourages the socialist who is not well posted, or has opportunistic tendencies, or whose material interests may not lie directly with the wage-earners. The S. L. P. being the result of crystallized class-consciousness, and being the dominant force in the Socialist Movement, needs the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations?

Fourth—Does the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what way?

As to the S. L. P. on the subject of the economic organization of Labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless?

As to the Alliance dividing our energies, I don't believe it. On the contrary, it shows us where our energies should be expended. Go for the labor movement we must. I believe it every Comrade eligible would join the Alliance and try to organize locals; it would be the best propaganda that could be done for Socialism. The Alliance is the child of the Party's propaganda, and what a peculiar position the Socialist is in who decides the right of his own child to exist? As yet the Alliance is a toddling infant, fighting for foothold, and it will succeed in spite of the inactivity of some and the quoting of philosophy by others.

As to trouble like the Hickey affair, all organizations must face such incidents. Individuals have their idiosyncrasies, even those who are specialists of some ability.

Down with the pure and simple trade union! Up with the S. T. & L. A.! Use arguments and facts in your agitation. Don't use "Labor Fakir," "Crock," and "Traitor," unless you prove the persons designated to be such. Go for workingmen, wherever you find them, in the shop, street, or home. The future is ours, providing we are truthful, determined and know no retreat. The connection between the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. strengthens the Socialist movement, because they form a political-economic working-class movement. Wherever there is a struggle for the cause of labor, there our cause is at stake. Let every Socialist throw himself on the firing line and sound the word of sense. Let "On to the ballot box!" be our battle slogan. Educate and organize on the basis of the class struggle, and let those who are weak or discouraged stand aside. In the meantime, let every peaceful weapon possible be used to this end. Yours for the working class,

H. J. SCHADE.
Los Angeles, Cal.

"Organized Labor" and the "Socialists" in Schenectady.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The enclosed is another evidence of politics being taken into the pure and simple trade union, not working class but capitalist politics at that.

A short time ago they made a big holler here that Senator Brackett had opposed and voted against every labor measure that had come up during his term of office. You will see by the denial of \$1 (marked \$2), that they make almost a complete back down. There must have been something doing when that committee met Senator B— to have effected that stump. One will recognize the fact that there is very little left standing in the way now of their endorsing him before the campaign is over as "a great friend of organized labor," which the denial indicates will be done.

The Henry Jackson, of that committee was the head one of the kangaroos S. D. P. movement here in the last Presidential campaign and is still one of its leading lights. Think of a professed "Socialist" serving on such a committee.

If the head one in the S. D. P.'s shows signs of such gross ignorance as to be

crookedness, what must the rank and file be? Where is their boasted class consciousness.

FOR PRESS COMMITTEE.
Schenectady, N. Y., June 25.

[ENCLOSURES.]

I.
ORGANIZED LABOR AND MR. BRACKETT.

"The Hon. Edgar Truman Brackett, state senator from this district, who would like to be nominated for attorney general, but who would not be averse to accepting a renomination for the state senatorship, is very greatly hurt at the reputation he has gained with the labor organizations of the state. It is "agin him for fair," as a local labor organization man expressed it. Mr. Brackett feels greatly aggrieved that he is thus placed. To see him going about with head bowed down in silent gloom is a picture to move a heart of stone. It is enough to make strong men weep.

Although Mr. Brackett was blacklisted in the state for being unfair to organized labor, the fact that he was thus blacklisted did not affect him until the Trades Assembly of Schenectady recently passed resolutions denouncing him for his course in the state senate during the first year of his present term. A committee was appointed to wait upon John N. Parker, Republican boss, notifying him that in the event of Senator Brackett's renomination the Trades Assembly would go through the entire district and denounce Mr. Brackett as being unfair to organized labor.

Boss Parker, realizing that united opposition of this character would mean almost certain defeat for his man Brackett, consulted with a trusty lieutenant, and together they concocted the scheme of bringing Mr. Brackett to this city and arranging a meeting between the blacklisted senator and the men composing the Trades Assembly committee. The conference was held in the Edison hotel. It was decided that the best way to settle the difficulty would be for Boss Parker to give an excursion and supper to a certain labor organization, the leaders of which were to fix things at the next meeting of the Trades Assembly. The trick they expected to turn was to have the assembly rescind its former action which denounced the senator, and adopt new resolutions endorsing him and declaring him the true friend of the laboring man.

The supper was given, and the members of the union had a fine time. But when the leaders came before the Trades Assembly with their scheme to take Senator Brackett's name from the black list, a storm of opposition went up and the motion to rescind was lost.

The men who had accepted Boss Parker's hospitality said they were very greatly obliged to him for the good supper he had given them, but they really didn't see their way clear to doing

what they were asked to do. They were not willing to be subsidized.

It was a hard blow for Senator Brackett and Boss Parker; but the boss said that he would see what he could do at the next meeting of the Trades Assembly, to be held on Wednesday evening of this week.

As it means, political life or death to the senator, and as Boss Parker would drop to the insignificance of a "two-spot" without his man Brackett, it is left to assume that no stone will be left unturned to have his name taken from the black list.

BRACKETT AND THE TRADES ASSEMBLY.

"To the Editor of The Star—Sir:—The article appearing in your issue of last evening on "Organized Labor and Mr. Brackett" requires some explanation.

"For the adult who accepts the life of the mills, I have no word to say; it is HIS own business."

Cut off from the means of self-support, and left in a state of involuntary servitude through private ownership, it is true that the assembly had taken a stand in regard to Mr. Brackett's nomination as state senator from this district and a committee was appointed to wait on the party leaders to request them not to renominate him. We, having no record of the senator's attitude on labor measures, I was directed as secretary of the Trades Assembly to write to Chairman James A. Lavery of the legislative committee of the State Workingmen's Federation and inquire as to his vote on labor bills. Mr. Lavery replied that Mr. Brackett had voted for all labor bills introduced during the past session of the legislature. The committee then decided that to condemn a man without a hearing was an injustice and asked him for an interview to explain why he introduced a resolution to recommit the employers liability bill to the judiciary committee, that being the only vote of Mr. Brackett that could be construed as unfriendly to organized labor. Mr. Brackett stopped here on his way to Albany. A committee of three met him at the Edison Hotel and had an interview that lasted but fifteen minutes.

Senator Brackett never gave a committee from the Trades Assembly a banquet. No person gave any labor organization a supper on this occasion, and there was no excursion given to any labor union at that time. The statement that any delegate at the last meeting attempted to have any previous motion regarding Mr. Brackett rescinded is also untrue. The committee that met Senator Brackett was composed of the president, Henry Jackson, secretary, John Grieves, and Martin Clune.

John Grieves,
Secretary Trades Assembly,
Schenectady, June 10.

Mitchell Challenged.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Enclosed is a copy of challenge to the coal mining fakirs. We were after them on the 31st of May, and on June 6, we had H. B. Stampers as speaker here, but we could not find one of them to meet him in debate. People would think they (the fakirs) are as scarce as blue dogs; but this is not the case. There is plenty of them, but they are too cowardly to show themselves. A copy of the challenge has been sent to John Mitchell, National President; Patrick Gilday, District President; and Isaac Shilecoat, Sub-District President; and if they do not accept this, they will stand branded as cowards and traitors to the working class.

John Grieves,
Secretary Trades Assembly,
Schenectady, June 10.

The "Dominie" Turned to Good Use.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Last night I was told by a shopmate that a Dominie was going to speak for the Socialists Democrats of this city.

I went to this street meeting to see the pupit without a pulpit and took a bundle of the PEOPLE and some socialist literature with me. Among the latter was "Twelve Points for Workingmen to Consider," and I distributed over 200 pamphlets and papers to the passersby. Thus I made good use of the Dominie.

Trusting that you may yet be able to see this thing in its true light and cease contributing to the support of such villainous misleaders of the people as is the Appeal to Reason and J. A. Wayland.

I remain,
Your affectionate nephew,
J. R. FRASER.

A Dialogue in Which a Corrupt "Socialist" Candidate is Self-Exposed.

Time: June 12, 1902, 12:20 P. M.

Place: Democratic booth (primaries), Preston street, side of City Market, Houston, Texas.

Characters: S. L. P. man and a kangaroo.

S. L. P.—"How do you do? Have I seen you before?"

Kangaroo (shuffling tickets of candidates, as if they were a pack of cards) "Yes; I am pretty well known."

S. L. P.—"Are you not a member of the 'Socialist' party?"

Kangaroo (with a sheepish smile) "Yes."

S. L. P.—"Looking down at tickets) "What are you doing—distributing those tickets?"

Kangaroo—"Oh, I just want to help out the starting point of July 1, 1902, taken with April 1, 1902. At that time the cost of living was 33.13 per cent higher than on July 1, 1897, while the cost of raw and finished material used by manufacturers, miners and railroad was 32.50 per cent higher. As compared with capital, labor expenses had increased 6.43 per cent more. But a part of the increase in the cost of living represents additional profits to capital, as does a larger part of the increase in the prices of iron and steel, lumber, petroleum, etc. And no small part of the increased cost of coal and petroleum is borne by labor. So the comparison is imperfect, perfectly."

What follows is an elaboration of the method by which these results are attained.

The figures that you are after appear in an article entitled "Increased Cost of Living," which appears in the People of Sunday, June 1, 1902. The writer after showing that the cost of living has increased about 30 per cent, concludes as follows:

"It is safe to say that between 1896 and 1902 there has been no such increase in wages as is shown in the commodities given above. The cost of living has increased in our main contention, namely, that the cost of living has gone up more than has the rate of wages, and that the average unit of labor produces less in the form of wages than it did in the 1893-7 depression,即 cor-

referred to as the 'Great Depression.'

Kangaroo—"Oh, we have six months' time in which to work for our party. Why, (growing eloquent) Judge Vanier told a large landholder here that if his system (the judge's) was inaugurated in ten years, no one would want to own the thousand acres of land."

S. L. P.—"Has the 'Socialist' party still got an organization?"

Kangaroo—"Oh, we will put up a county ticket. We will put up a State ticket. You know I have a small business and it keeps me tied down."

Kangaroo—"That's different. You see (holding up tickets) these are my friends."

He then went on to say that the Socialist party never has any wrangles in its ranks. The way that unpleasant feature is avoided is by having a committee elected." This committee sees who wants to run for office, and "then we put them on."

This broad, intelligent and honorable kangaroo, this henchman of the democratic party, is none other than the fourth ward on the 'Socialist' ticket during the spring election and he also spoke for the S. P. during the campaign. His name is E. H. Hurd. THENES.

Houston, Texas, June 12.

Political Job Hunters Get Left.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Enclosed find copy of a letter that I am mailing to my uncle, Jack Morris, in Kansas City. It is self-explanatory.

J. R. FRASER.

15 De Kalb Street,
Dayton, Ohio, May 21, 1902.

Dear Uncle Jack:

You sent Rose recently a copy of the Appeal to Reason, so called, and I return the compliment by sending you under another cover, two copies of the only Socialist paper in the English language published in the United States. Of course I understand that your Appeal to Reason calls itself a Socialist paper; but its actions, history and teachings do not bear it out in that claim. It distinctly, consistently and at the time antagonizes the only clear body of Socialists in the country, the Socialist Labor Party: its history, embodied in that of Wayland, is one long string of chicanery and fraud from the time he was born in the "Coming Nation" in Greenest, his institution of and expulsion from the Ruskin Colony in Tennessee; and his subsequent moves to various places, finally winding up in Girard with his appeal to the prejudices and interests of middle class malcontents and tax payers.

To accomplish the Socialist revolution it is absolutely necessary to have an organization thoroughly clear on its rights, power and enemies; and above all on the means whereby that power can be used to crush its enemies and the disciplining necessary to use that power. In all of these essential matters of Socialism Propaganda, Wayland and his paper were utterly lacking; and the tendency and effect of his teachings will be to present a dissatisfied and disorganized mass of humanity, that will know enough to start trouble but not enough to cope with it after it is started, to the slandering power of the capitalist's armies. The trick they expected to turn was to have the assembly rescind its former action which denounced the senator, and adopt new resolutions endorsing him and declaring him the true friend of the laboring man.

Like the proverbial jackass, had the "wad of hay," a political job, held out about four inches from his well developed rubber neck. Alas, alas, Munro Jumbo has spoken, the asses are kicking, because the "slate is wiped clean." The pronouncements of His Honor

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—
W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Coherne street, London, Ontario.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—
2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literar-
ary agency.)
Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party
announcements can go in that are not in
this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held on June 27, at 2-6 New Reade street. John J. Kinnally in the chair. Absent and excused, A. Klein. The financial reports for the week ending June 21 showed receipts in the amount of \$22.05; expenditures \$21.30. Eber Forbes, who had been absent at the last meeting because of night work, asked to have his vote recorded in favor of the statement of the N. E. C. on the condition of the DAILY PEOPLE, about to be issued. An addition to the statement, ordered at the last meeting, was read and adopted on a roll call vote as follows: Ayes—Forbes, Gillhaus, Hammer, Kinnally and Katz; nay—Siff.

Among the communications read there was one from Stamford, Conn., to the effect that several comrades would jointly make up \$1 a week for 50 weeks and join the Daily People Auxiliary under the name "Stamford"; the first payment of \$1 accompanied the letter. Cleveland reported that the Pierce lampoon had been widely circulated in that city, evidently with the use of an old mailing list of the WEEKLY PEOPLE as a number who had long ceased to be subscribers had received it. So, Norwalk reported that "every Tom, Dick and Harry" in that town had received a copy. Denver, Colo., and Fairhaven, Wash., inquired about matters connected with the lampoon, the latter making suggestions as to steps to be taken. These suggestions were made under the impression that a grave crisis was confronting the DAILY PEOPLE, a conception that is entirely wrong, as will be shown when the statement of the N. E. C. and of the management reaches the membership.

From Los Angeles, Cal., the following resolutions were received:

WHEREAS, A certain unofficial and libelous circular from one Julian Pierce, late manager of the Socialist Labor Party's literary agency, the Labor News Company, has reached a number of comrades, members of L. A. 325, S. T. & L. A., and

WHEREAS, Said circular contains unsubstantiated accusations against the national officers of the Party, who are in charge of the official organ of the S. T. & L. A., the DAILY PEOPLE, accusing said officers of falsification, trickery and incompetency and

WHEREAS, Said circular tends to discourage and prejudice all readers against the continuance of our official organ, the aforementioned DAILY PEOPLE, and practically advocates its suspension in implying that the obstacles in the way of its progress are insurmountable, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That L. A. 325, S. T. & L. A., in regular meeting assembled, unanimously condemns and denounces such treasonable action on the part of a member of the S. L. P. and

RESOLVED, That we express our full confidence in the honesty, integrity and ability of those in charge of our official organs, the DAILY PEOPLE, the national officers of the S. L. P., the political wing of the Revolutionary Labor Movement of America, and

RESOLVED, That this L. A. once more pledges itself, individually and collectively, to the support, morally and financially, of THE PEOPLE, daily and weekly, and it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the General Executive Board of the S. T. & L. A.; one to our official organ, THE PEOPLE; one to the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P.; one to J. Pierce, and one copy to be placed on the file of this Local.

Adopted by Local 325, S. T. & L. A., June 10, 1902.

H. J. Schade, Organiser.

Ges. Anderson, Secretary.

Another resolution on the same subject was received from Section Westchester County, N. Y., condemning the action of Pierce as being contrary to the expressed wishes of the Party, and demanding that action be taken to expel him from the Party; also expressing gratification at the quick action of the N. E. C. to get rid of him. Section Philadelphia reported that, at a special meeting, a vote was taken "on the matter of Section Providence," and that said vote resulted in a tie. From the Indiana State Executive Committee came a report that the Middle West Circuit had been dissolved by mutual agreement of the State Executive Committees interested. Action endorsed. Section Lowell, Mass., reported the suspension for six months, on a charge of misconduct, of Robert A. Owen. The Texas State Executive Committee sent final report in a matter concerning a member-at-large in that State which had been referred by Section Phoenix, Ariz. Resolved to forward the documents to Section Phoenix for inspection.

The managing committee of the Jewish Arbeiter Zeitung sent two nominations to fill a vacancy. H. Morowitz was elected. Further communications were received from Denver, Richmond, Newark, Atchison, and several other places, dealing with a variety of local matters. Charters were granted to new Sections at Windsor Locks and Kensington, both in Hartford County, Conn.

JULIUS HAMMER,

Recording Secretary.

DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY LEAGUE.

Regular meeting held June 17; 11 new members were admitted, three in New York City, six in San Francisco, Calif., one in Los Angeles, Cal., one Rockville, Conn., one Marion, Ind. Communications were received from other points as to work done for the League, with prospects

of gaining a number of new members. Comrades in New York City report that they also have prospects of adding to the membership list. The following are the amounts paid in at last meeting:

Previously acknowledged.....	\$446.00
A. C. Kuhn.....	47.00
A. Francis.....	5.00
M. Ledermann.....	10.00
L. A. 274.....	5.00
E. Dittrich.....	2.00
J. Klein.....	2.00
G. Anderson.....	5.00
A. S. Brown.....	15.00
F. Branchmann.....	2.00
S. Winawer.....	2.00
D. Lyon.....	2.00
J. Plomondon.....	3.00
W. L. B.....	1.00

Total \$547.00

The next regular meeting takes place Tuesday, July 1, 1902, at 8:30 P.M., Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade Street. Every member is urgently requested to attend. A. GILLHAUS, Fin, and Rec. Soc., 401 E. Ninety-second street, New York City.

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter, Sept. 3, 1901.) Previously acknowledged ... \$6,230.91

A. Weinstock, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.	1.00
W. Sheroki, Vallejo, Cal.	4.50
E. M. Clyde, Tacoma, Wash.	1.00
L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., Los Angeles, Cal.	4.00
A. Sater, New York.	1.00

6, 242.41
Edward Dittrich,
Cashier.

IMPORTANT FOR BUFFALO.

The next meeting of Section Erie County, N. Y., will be held in Florence Parlors, 527 Main street, Saturday July 5th at 8:30 p.m. Business of importance will be transacted. Every member should be present. The first part of the meeting will be devoted to discussion of Socialism. Every person member of the party or not, is invited to attend.

The readers of this paper should also take notice that the Section now holds open air meetings regularly every Saturday evening on Main street, corner of Genesee street, and every Sunday evening on Main street near Niagara street, corner of Church street. This Saturday the open air meeting at Main and Genesee street will open at 7:45 p.m. Every Comrade and friend should make it a point to attend these meetings regularly and to bring or send the shop-mates, friends, etc., to them in order to interest them in the Movement. Party literature and WEEKLY PEOPLES are for sale at all these meetings.

DULUTH, MINN.

At a special meeting held June 26th the following Comrades were elected as officers of Section Duluth, Minn.

Organizer—Edward Krig, 614 Garfield avenue.

Financial Secretary—J. P. Johnson.

Recording Secretary—G. W. Hellstrom.

Corresponding Secretary and Literary Agent—Louis F. Dworschak, 105 W. Superior street.

L. A. 273, S. T. & L. A.

The Woolen and Worsted Weavers' Alliance of Lawrence, Mass., L. A. 375, S. T. & L. A., has elected the following officers for the ensuing six months:

Organizer—Frank Worster, 109 Oak street, Lawrence; Corresponding Secretary—Sam J. French, 65 Methuen street, Lawrence; Financial Secretary—Paul Vandorno, 31 Beverly street, North Andover; Treasurer—James E. Murray, 46 Morton street, Lawrence; Sergeant at Arms—Julius Vandorno, 439 Canal street, Lawrence; Delegates to District Alliance—F. Worster, S. J. French and Paul Vandorno; Auditing Committee—Louis A. Vinck, Julius Vandorno, Daniel Wall; Grievance Committee—James E. Murray, Sam J. French, Daniel Wall, Louis A. Vinck, Francis Perron; Board of Management for Hall—Frank Norman, Louis A. Vinck, Adolph Colpaert.

The local meets every Friday evening in Weavers' Hall, 313 Common street. There will be no meeting on July 4th, but a meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, July 2d, at which final arrangements will be made for the getting up of a party to go to Oak Island Grove, Revere, to attend the picnic to be held there on Saturday, July 5th, under the auspices of District Alliance 10. Readers of THE PEOPLE in Lowell or vicinity who wish to go with the Lawrence contingent will please notify the undersigned. Sam J. French.

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Section Lawrence, S. L. P., has elected for the ensuing six months the following officers:

Organizer—Samuel J. French.

Secretary—Howard.

Financial Secretary—Wm. Worster.

Literary Agent—Francis Worster.

Grievance Committee—John Kenny, Julius Vandorno, Louis A. Vinck.

Press Committee—Samuel J. French, John Howard, Gilbert G. Smith.

Auditing Committee—Alfred Holt, Gilbert G. Smith, Daniel J. Wall.

OHIO STATE ORGANIZER'S FUND.

The following amounts for the Ohio State Organizer's Fund have been paid since April 1st, 1902:

April 8—Henry Piper, Geneva....	\$ 50
May 5—Section Cleveland, S. L. P.	62.25
May 30—Fred Schuler, Sandusky.	1.00
June 9—Henry Piper, Geneva....	50
June 9—Section Cleveland, S. L. P.	5.30

Total \$18.55

The fund has been created for the purpose of building up the Party organization in the State of Ohio. Every comrade and every workingman in sympathy with the S. L. P. should therefore contribute to this fund to the best of his ability. Send all contributions to P. C. Christiansen, 90% Professor street, Cleveland, Ohio. Amounts received will be acknowledged in THE PEOPLE.

Ohio State Executive Comm. S. L. P.

P. C. Christiansen, Secy.

GENERAL COMMITTEE

Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.

A regular meeting was held on Saturday, June 28, 1902, at 8:30 P.M. in the Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Chairman, Joseph Klein.

Vice Chairman, Emil Mueller.

Meetings of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Four new delegates were seated.

Six new members were elected.

A letter was received from Isaac Papp, delegate from the Fifteenth A. D. Brooklyn, asking that his vote be altered from "aye" to "no" on the question of endorsing "A Statement by Julian Pierce." The request was granted.

The National Executive Committee sent a communication informing the General Committees that one of its members, Ephriam Siff, also a member of the N. E. C., had slandered a fellow comrade to his superior in the institution in which that comrade was employed, with a view to injuring him in his employment. That the comrade in question had entered complaint against Siff at the session of the N. E. C., on June 20, 1902; and that Siff admitted the accusation, claiming he had been actuated by motives of revenge, because the comrade in question had led him to believe that he was with him in the stand he (Siff) had of late taken in the Party. A motion was then made that Siff be suspended from membership in the Socialist Labor Party pending an investigation of the case. The motion was carried by a roll-call vote of thirty-four yeas and two nays. Two members declined to vote. The Chairman ordered Siff to leave the meeting, which he did, protesting that the action of the General Committee was unconstitutional.

The call for the State Convention was received from the New York State Committee, and was referred to the City Executive Committee to arrange details and push the State Campaign. Subscription lists sent by the State Committee with the call.

Joseph Schlosberg appeared as a committee on behalf of the Jewish Arbitration Court, and offered tickets for an excursion in August, 1902, which were accepted.

The Organizer was instructed to appoint agents for the said Arbitration Court, in such assembly districts as he deems practicable; Jewish courtesies are to be preferably appointed.

The Twentieth Assembly District was granted privilege to issue a special spring primary campaign leaflet in that district. It was decided to engage Cooper Union for Monday, September 15, 1902, to hold a mass meeting and tender a reception to the Irish agitator.

The readers of this paper should also take notice that the Section now holds open air meetings regularly every Saturday evening on Main street, corner of Genesee street, and every Sunday evening on Main street near Niagara street, corner of Church street. This Saturday the open air meeting at Main and Genesee street will open at 7:45 p.m. Every Comrade and friend should make it a point to attend these meetings regularly and to bring or send the shop-mates, friends, etc., to them in order to interest them in the Movement. Party literature and WEEKLY PEOPLES are for sale at all these meetings.

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